

MILK MINUS MICRORGES

STORY OF PRODUCTION OF CERTIFIED MILK IN UNITED STATES.



The organization of milk commissions in this country was an important step toward the improvement of the quality of milk. While the number of commissions is very limited and the milk produced under their supervision amounts to only a fraction of one per cent of the 10,000,000,000 quarts of more of market milk annually consumed, the great value of certified milk to invalids and its influence in reducing the mortality among infants and children are beyond estimation. Further, the work of milk commissions has had no little influence in improving the general milk supply of cities where such commissions exist by setting a higher standard of quality and by creating public sentiment in favor of pure milk.

The beginning of this movement dates back to 1890, when the Medical Society of New Jersey made an effort to improve the milk production in that state. Little was accomplished until 1893, when a dairyman who was ready to bind himself by contract to conduct his dairy in accordance with the requirements was found, and physicians from Newark, Orange and Montclair were chosen to make up the first milk commission, and the production of what is known as "certified milk" was begun. This commission was named the "Medical milk commission of Essex county, New Jersey." Since this was organized about 25 others have been or are now being formed in various cities on a similar plan.

The term "certified milk" originated with the member of the commission who formulated the plan. At the instance of the commission the word "certified" was registered by Mr. Francisco in the United States patent office, the object being to protect it from being degraded by dairymen not under contract with a medical commission.

The prices of certified milk to the customer vary in different cities from eight to 20 cents a quart, the average price for all cities being about 12½ cents. The price of ordinary milk varies from five cents to ten cents a quart and averages about 7½ cents. Certified milk therefore sells for an average of five cents more per quart than market milk. As a rule, where the price of market milk is low, the price of certified milk is also comparatively low, although this does not hold true in all cases. In some cities different prices are charged for certified milk; for example, in New York this product sells at prices varying from 12 cents to 20 cents, while the price of market milk is generally eight cents per quart.

It is the general practice in certified dairies to remove the manure at least twice daily to the field, or to a suitable pit some distance from the stable. In the most carefully managed dairies the whole interior of the stable is washed and scrubbed daily with water containing a washing compound. Some use a disinfectant in the water once or twice a week, as bichlor of mercury, carbolic acid, or permanganate of potash.

The cows are cleaned daily with curcumb and brush. The udder and parts in proximity to it are either washed and wiped with a clean towel, or are wiped with a damp cloth or sponge. In many cases the udder flanks, etc., are clipped periodically.

The custom is almost universal for the milkers to be clad in freshly laundered suits. Where the most extreme care is taken, the clothing of each milker receives a thorough cleansing with boiling water after every milk.

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Not Expected of Him.

Parse Pound Employer—So you want a job, boy? Well, what did you do at your last place?

Board School Star—I didn't do nothing. I was the office boy.

BRIDESMAID HALF WEDDED AT ALTAR

GIRL AND GROOM NEARLY MADE MAN AND WIFE BEFORE DISCOVERY OF MISTAKE

ORGANIST WAS RESPONSIBLE

Preacher Begins Marriage Ritual When Music Stops—Real Bride's Arrival Unravels Tangle Just in Time.

St. Louis.—The momentary stopping of an organ at a time when Rev. T. L. Mueller, of the Bethel Evangelical-English Congregational church, was impatiently waiting to perform a wedding almost precipitately Miss Clara Kanke into wedlock with Charles L. Reid, her friend's name.

Rev. Mr. Mueller had begun reading the marriage ceremony when the organist was discovered through the arrival of Miss Caroline Laehle, the real bride. Miss Kanke and Mr. Reid were so much excited and embarrassed by their predicament that they were unable to stop Mr. Mueller long enough to explain that no one responsible for a wedding but a minister was on hand.

When the mistake was discovered by the marriage of Miss Laehle and Mr. Reid, spectators in the church were no longer able to suppress their merriment and burst into loud laughter.

Miss Kanke volunteered to get as bridesmaid and went to the church in company with Mr. Reid. There, a flower girl and two other attendants dressed themselves into line before the altar.

The organist had been playing vigorously. He looked from his loft and decided that there were enough in the pews to supply a bride and bridegroom. He silenced the organ and hurried over the railing to witness the ceremony.

Taking the stopping of the organ as a signal that it was time to marry some one Rev. Mr. Mueller inserted his ritual and began reading Miss Kanke into matrimony.

Miss Kanke nudged Reid, hoping to prompt him to some explanation. The



Rev. Mueller Began to Read Miss Kanke Into Matrimony.

mere fact of being a bridesmaid had rattled him. The knowledge that he was bridegroom to the wrong bride paralyzed his faculties. Miss Kanke only blushed and stammered. Those symptoms are so common in brides that they held no special significance for Rev. Mr. Mueller and the ceremony was on a fair way to make some business for a judge when Miss Laehle came into the church with Albert Maschmeyer, best man.

The organist and Mr. Mueller both saw the mistake. The organist attacked his instrument afresh and played all the musical noise he could call to mind in the next three minutes.

By this time Miss Laehle posted herself by the side of Mr. Reid, Miss Kanke and Maschmeyer retreated to positions in the rear and the ceremony was resumed.

After the wedding the party went to the home of Mrs. Reid's father. There Miss Kanke was hailed as a near bride and the joke helped the celebration considerably.

Baby Crawls from Fire.

Shamokin, Pa.—Awakening in their burning home at Klingerstown with flames licking the bed they occupied, William Rothamel and wife fled for their lives, but outdoors remembered that Nellie, an infant, was in her crib upstairs.

Rothamel was about to rush into the building when the roof fell just as the baby, black from smoke, appeared through the front door, having crawled down a long flight of stairs.

FIND BEATTIE ROBBER TOWN'S MODEL YOUTH

MAN WHO TOOK \$5,000 IN JEWELS IS TEACHER IN SUNDAY SCHOOL.

London.—The burglar who robbed the wife of Capt. Beattie, daughter of the late Marshall Field, of \$5,000 in jewels last fall, taking them from her hunting lodge at Ruggs, has been discovered, but no trace of the princess loot has been found.

The burglar was an atheist. He conducted a small dry goods business in Leicester, being one of the highly respected merchants of the place and by night he plied his trade as a burglar.

Sunday he taught in a Sunday school and his punctilious exemplary life and character won for him the



The Policeman Was Dazed When He Recognized His Prisoner.

local title known as the Town Hunter.

This consists of £100, or \$500 which is advanced for 12 years, with out interest, to especially worthy young men to enable them to start in business.

The directors of this bazaar caused a sensation. In addition to cleaning out those tuning boxes in one week, he committed several burglaries in Leicester itself and in the neighborhood of his own house.

These aroused keen heat skirmishes for John Spencer the model merchant. Sunday school teacher and layman organized a public meeting which he addressed himself and protested eloquently against the inefficiency of the police protection of property.

He was caught in the act of rifling a place on April 9. He fought desperately in the dark with the policeman who captured him. When the burglar was finally overcome and dragged into the light the policeman was so dazed with astonishment when he recognized his prisoner as the model John Spencer that he all but let him slip away.

In his burglaries Spencer used drugs to stupefy the sleeping inmates of the houses he entered. In one case a child died from the effects of the drugs he employed.

More than 40 burglars have been traced to the model merchant but not a single article of all the valuables he stole has yet been recovered or located.

GAMBLERS HIDE IN COFFINS.

Twenty Two Players, All Dust and Cobwebs, Rounded Up.

South Norwalk, Conn.—Sixty dead gamblers were 22 players when a poker club was raided that they sought security in caskets and coffin boxes. Others hid in an attic, and when rounded up all dust and cobwebs they were a sorry sight.

Norwalk is a moral place. Gambling is tabooed. That a poker club existed under the guise of the Norwalk Social Club was never suspected but that is what the police and the prosecuting attorney state they found when they swooped down upon the place at midnight.

Two dozen men were around the tables but two jumped 20 feet from a window into a pile of ashes and escaped. Others broke through a wooden partition to an undertaking place and hid in the coffins.

This Rat Chews Tobacco.

New York.—A gray bearded whatcat at the Aiken lumber yard, Perth Amboy, N. J., chews tobacco.

Ed Thompson, watchman at the yard uses a pipe that cooks with his urine and molasses. Thompson left his pipe to dry in the sun on a pile of boards. He saw a rat take a big chew of the tobacco.

After that Thompson, who is not selfish, and who is Johnson at the yard, left a chew of tobacco for the rat every day, and they became fast friends. Now the cat has the habit and comes to the watchman for its chew.

CURRENCY BILL BECOMES LAW

STRENUOUS METHODS USED IN FORCING IT THROUGH THE SENATE.

CONGRESS ADJOURS

PICTURES OF CANNON AND BRYAN CARRIED BY SING IN CROWDS.

Washington.—Just ten minutes before the hands of the big round clock in the chamber of the two houses of Congress pointed to the hour of midnight Saturday, the first session of the Sixty-third Congress came to a close. At the house the closing hours were characterized by singing of songs to Republicans in honor of Speaker Cannon and to Democrats in the memory of William J. Bryan. The session, which was meant to tumultuously adjourn, was quietly closed with good fellowship among the members.

The last days of the Senate will be memorable in account of the bill to increase the amount of silver in the currency bill to the remarkable interpretation that was placed upon it by the House of Representatives.

The second half of the vice president. The first now declared the Senate adjourned without day, "duly advised," proceeded at 11:50 o'clock, was greeted with general applause. Goodbyes were quickly said and the floor of the Senate was deserted within a few minutes after the fall of the gavel in the hands of Mr. Patranks.

The President shortly before adjourned signed the compromise currency bill and presented the pen he used in affixing his signature to Representative Wilson of Chicago.

The closing hours in the House were marked by unusual scenes. Before the gavel had sounded over the chamber of the public, it included the course of a large-sized lithograph of Speaker Cannon, which was suspended from a long-handled beam over by Representative Bartholomew of Pennsylvania. They marched to the tune of "Tampa Bayou," the "Barber of McMinnville," after which they strummed American. Meanwhile some one left the building and returned with a heavily mounted picture of William J. Bryan, which also suspended from a beam, was held up and waved by Representative Houston of Tennessee and was followed by many benignant singing.

Over fifty correspondents in the press gallery alternated with members in singing popular airs. Representative Burnett of Alabama greatly entertained the House with old-time plantation songs.

At 11:49 Speaker Cannon rapped for order and delivered a brief farewell address.

Automobile Race.

Detroit.—The automobile enthusiasts race on Memorial Day over the Sand Creek course, which was for ten laps over a triangular track thirty-two miles long, making 320 miles in all, was witnessed by a crowd estimated between 20,000 and 30,000 in number. Points on the course at which most of the accidents were concentrated are Denver, Brighton, Barr, Henderson, Hazeltine, Adams, Franklin and Derby.

The race resulted as follows:

Winner, Thomas Blanchard, E. Elmer Mathewson driver. Elapsed time for ten laps, eight hours, twenty-six minutes and twenty-one seconds.

Second, Los Angeles, Albert DeGrazia, driver. Elapsed time for nine laps, nine hours, fifteen minutes.

Third, Great Smith, G. A. Clark, driver. Elapsed time for seven laps. Had uneventful trip.

Fourth, Dropped out. Collier, Harry A. Crow driver. Broke front axle after running into trouble, beginning of seventh lap.

The man sixty, Clarence Lovren, driver. Ditched and wrecked near Hazelton.

Columnists.—Harold Brinker, driver. Broke radiator feed pipe on third lap.

Thomas sixty, Tom Sanford, driver. Cracked cylinder at end of second lap.

The winner received the Brown-Patterson cup and \$100 in cash. There was no prize for second place.

Levy, 40-year-old Thomas sixty, won the \$100 cup donated by the Auto General Supply Company, for the fastest time over the course for a lap. Clarence Lovren drove the car, making the fastest lap of the day in forty-five minutes and thirty-nine seconds.

Twelve of the thirteen directors of the Kansas Colorado power and railway project held a meeting at La Junta and organized two companies, the first to be known as the Kansas Colorado Electrical Transmission Company and the second as the Kansas Colorado Railway Company. The capital stock of the former is to be \$3,500,000 and of the latter \$5,000,000.